

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 8-27 are pending in the present application. In the Office Action mailed March 2, 2005, the Examiner rejected claims 14-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112. The Examiner also rejected claims 8-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments to the claims and the following remarks.

I. Claims 14-15 Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st Paragraph

The Examiner rejected claims 14-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st Paragraph as failing to comply with the enablement requirement given that these claims recited the term "WinINET." This rejection is respectfully traversed. As a result of this paper, all recitation of the term "WinINET" has been removed from claims 14 and 15. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

II. Claims 14-15 Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd Paragraph

The Examiner rejected claims 14-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd Paragraph as being indefinite. Again, the specific concern raised by the Examiner relates to the use of the trademark/trade name "WinINET" in the claims. This rejection is respectfully traversed. As noted above, the present paper has removed all reference to the term "WinINET" in the claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection

III. Rejection of Claims 8-12, 16-22 and 24-27 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 8-12, 16-22 and 24-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on U.S. Patent No. 5,657,390 to Elgamal et al. (hereinafter "Elgamal") in view of "Single Sign-On Using Cookies for Web Applications" by Samar (hereinafter "Samar"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The M.P.E.P. states that

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.

The initial burden is on the examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done. To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.

M.P.E.P. § 2142.

As a result of the present paper, claims 8-12, 16-22 and 24-27 all recite that the limitation that the challenge is generated by a security extension in a server and is then sent to a client. Support for this limitation is found throughout Applicants' specification including, for example, page 8, lines 10-15, page 15, lines 4-6, and page 11, lines 4-6. Such a limitation is not taught or suggested by the cited references. Specifically, Samar fails to teach anything related to a challenge that is generated by a server extension and is then sent to a client. Likewise, to the extent that Elgamal teaches the performance of a challenge, such a challenge is generated by the client and not by the server extension in the server. *See e.g.*, Elgamal Col. 7, lines 13-15 ("[t]he client sends to the server, through the sockets connection a client-hello message which includes the following information: challenge data and cipher_specs."); *see also* Elgamal, Col. 7, line 4-Col. 8, line 20.

Accordingly, because Elgamal and Samar do not teach a system in which the challenge is generated by a server extension and is then sent to the client, as is expressly required by claims 8-12, 16-22 and 24-27, this combination of references does not render the present claims obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

IV. Rejection of Claim 13 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Elgamal in view of Samar in further view of Applied Cryptography, Second Edition by Schneier (hereinafter “Schneier”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, claim 13 will not be obvious in light of the cited references unless all of the claimed limitation are found in the prior art. *See* MPEP § 2143. Like the previously discussed claims, claim 13 includes the limitation that the challenge is generated by a security extension in a server and is then sent to a client. As outlined above, this limitation is not taught or suggested by Elgamal or Samar. Likewise, Applicants can find no disclosure in Schneier that relates to this limitation. Thus, because the cited combination of references does not teach or suggest all of the limitations found in claim 13, these references cannot be used to reject claim 13 under § 103(a). Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

V. Rejection of Claim 23 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Elgamal in view of Samar and in further view of Handbook of Applied Cryptography by Menezes et al. (hereinafter “Menezes”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Once again, claim 23 will not be obvious in light of the cited references unless all of the claimed limitation are found in the prior art. *See* MPEP § 2143. Like the previously discussed claims, claim 23 includes the limitation that the challenge is generated by a security extension in a server and is then sent to a client. As outlined above, this limitation is not taught or suggested by Elgamal or Samar. Likewise, the disclosure in Menezes does not compensate for the deficiencies of Samar or Elgamal. Accordingly, because the cited combination of references does not teach or suggest all of the limitations found in claim 23, these references cannot be used to reject claim 23 under § 103(a). Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

VI. Rejection of Claims 14 and 15 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Schneier in view of Late Night ActiveX by Eric Tall (hereinafter, "Tall"). The Examiner also rejected claim 15 under § 103(a) based upon the combined teachings of Schneier, Tall, U.S. Patent No. 6,199,113 to Alegre et al. (hereinafter "Alegre") and in further view of "HTTP State Management Mechanism" by Kristol et al. (hereinafter "Kristol"). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Again, claims 14 and 15 can be rejected under § 103(a) if all of the limitations found in these claims are also suggested by the cited prior art references. *See e.g.*, MPEP § 2143. As a result of this paper, claims 14 and 15 recite the steps of "determining the identity of a client" and "generating a key, wherein the key is a symmetric key generated by a security filter." Support for such limitations is found throughout Applicants' specification including, for example, Figure 4 and page 9, line 19-page 10, line 7.

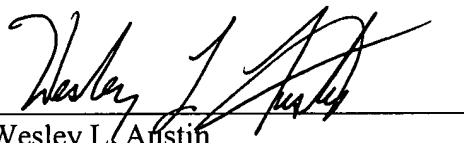
Applicants cannot find any disclosure of these limitations in the cited references. Specifically, Applicants submit that neither Schneier nor Tall expressly teach a system in which the key used is a symmetric key or do they teach that this key is generated by a security filter. Alegre and Kristol likewise fail to suggest such claim elements. Accordingly, because all of the claim limitations are not taught or suggested by the prior art references, this combination of references does not render the present claims *prima facie* obvious under § 103(a).

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VII. Conclusion

Applicants respectfully assert that all pending claims are patentably distinct from the cited references, and request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If there are any remaining issues preventing allowance of the pending claims that may be clarified by telephone, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wesley L. Austin', is written over a horizontal line.

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